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# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 115.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1861.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
**HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,**  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

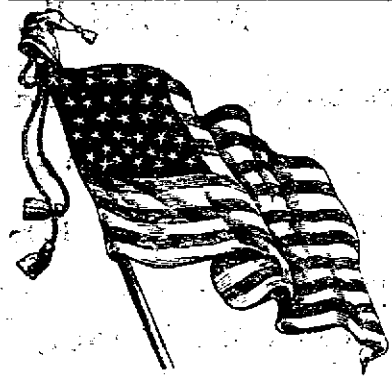
TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CASH IN ADVANCE. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.  
Twelve lines each matter, or its equivalent in space,  
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day	10
do 2 days	18
do 3 days	25
do 1 week	75
do 2 weeks	125
do 1 month	225
do 2 months	400
do 3 months	550
do 6 months	950
do 1 year	1600
do 2 years	2800
do 3 years	3800
do 4 years	4500
do 5 years	5000
do 10 years	8000
do 15 years	10000
do 20 years	12000
do 25 years	14000
do 30 years	16000
do 35 years	18000
do 40 years	20000
do 45 years	22000
do 50 years	24000
do 55 years	26000
do 60 years	28000
do 65 years	30000
do 70 years	32000
do 75 years	34000
do 80 years	36000
do 85 years	38000
do 90 years	40000
do 95 years	42000
do 100 years	44000

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Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Defeat and its Causes.

The details of the disaster to the federal army, on the 21st, come in slowly. The accounts agree that the battle was contested throughout the day successfully by the federal troops, up to about seven o'clock in the evening. To that time it was a hard-fought action, nobly sustained by our brave volunteers, resulting in severe loss; but there had been no reverse, while our army steadily advanced as they captured the batteries of the enemy and drove back his infantry. To that hour it was considered by all a victory, and was chronicled as such throughout the country. What occurred after seven o'clock, or half-past seven, to convert a victory into a disgraceful defeat, is not so clear. One account says the artillery in front had exhausted their ammunition, and that the galloping of their horses drawing ammunition wagons, threw the teamsters and civilians who were just behind the advance division of the army which was engaged, into a panic. In the rear of this body of teamsters, etc., was the reserve of the army, some 20,000 strong, who supposed, from the rushing of the frightened throng, that the advance forces had been defeated, and catching the fright, retreated in disorder. The other account is that a fresh body of troops un-Beauregard attacked the rear and threw them into confusion, which it is said was the cause of the stampede. All the late accounts agree that the retreat of the troops left on the field by their frightened supporters in the rear, was in good order, and conducted with discretion by Gen. McDowell. The enemy did not follow them, and they rested an hour or two at Centerville, before they retired to Washington. If this is so, it relieves the character of the retreat from many of its ignoble features. Other causes are mentioned as contributing to the disaster: the knowledge that the enemy outnumbered our troops; the insufficiency of food; the bad quality of many of the muskets; and the difficulty of getting orders to the different divisions from headquarters, are among those we have seen mentioned.

Whatever the causes may have been which contributed to this disaster, there is no flinching on the part of the people, in relation to the vigorous continuance of the war. The government has accepted 80,000 troops offered since the battle.

The defeat will give the future conduct of the war a vigor and earnestness which has not heretofore characterized it, at least on our part. It will prove another Fort Sumter affair in its effect upon the popular mind.

## Matters at Camp Randall—More Swindling by Uniform Contractors.

The excitement at camp, in the preparatory movements of the 5th regiment, for leaving for the seat of war to-morrow, is very great. Packing of camp-chests, knapsacks, haversacks, &c., is going on very rapidly. It is expected that this regiment will leave about eleven o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

We hear much fault-finding among the men in this regiment, with their uniforms. There has doubtless been a gross cheat on the part of the contractors for these uniforms. The cloth is of a miserably poor quality and most, bunglingly made up. Many of the coats are of a shape that would not fit any conceivable man; and a large number of trousers are busy in endeavoring to make such changes in some of them, as will make them answer the purpose for which they were made—though very badly. We had hoped that the contractors for these uniforms had been made, with responsible and honorable men, who would furnish a proper article; but if all reports are true, there has been an egregious swindle in this contract. We are surprised that the Quartermaster General should be imposed upon, so much as to accept of such work. The men who go into this war are entitled to a good outfit—the people of the state demand that they shall have it—and we trust the officers in charge will allow no consideration to prevent their being well supplied.

—*Madison Journal.*

The Journal, in its next issue, says that \$1,500 was deducted from the contract price on account of the scaly quality of the clothing.

There are several matters connected with the outfitting of the troops of this state which need a "little mending." When the promise of the stationing of a regiment in Janesville was made and believed, responsible parties here were prepared to contract for the food of the men at a good deal less price than allowed to the contractors in Madison, who obtained more than the price of day-board at the Hyatt House. If we are not misinformed, a materially less price was offered in Madison than was accepted.

In this matter of uniform we can relate an incident which perhaps illustrates a general principle. One of our best and most responsible clothing merchants was invited to Madison to bid on the uniforms for the band. He offered to furnish a suit (coat and pantaloons) of fine blue French cloth at \$22 the suit, but a Madison man obtained the contract for a suit of common grey cloth at \$20—a suit which the invited party would have been glad to furnish at \$15.

Perhaps, after a while, the idea may get out that the pampering of a pet locality or the support of a set of impoverished

politicians has been kept in view quite as much as an economical expenditure of the funds devoted to the prosecution of the war.

"Outsider" writes from Washington to the Wisconsin that Benedict, Van Slyke and Hazleton, agents appointed by the government to look after the regiment, were all at Washington. That may be a pleasant place to stop, but we don't see that the agents can be of much use to the regiments there.

—*Mil. Sent.*

Have these agents been appointed to look after the political or the physical side?

The Major Rawlings who was shot while scouting in the vicinity of Fort Monroe, early on Saturday morning, was the somewhat famous "Doctor" Rawlings who was formerly connected with Frank Leslie's pictorial paper. He will be remembered as having reported for the papers the fight between Heenan and Sayers, in England, and as the author of the famous expose of the "orgies" of the Sons of Malta, which created so much excitement throughout the country, and as the reporter of the trip of the Prince of Wales on his western tour, for Leslie's paper. The reckless proceeding which cost him his life is in perfect keeping with his entire history.

## The Great Battle.

Description by H. J. Raymond, Editor of the New York Times—Full Details of the Engagement.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The battle yesterday was one of the most severe and sanguinary ever fought on this continent, and it ended in the failure of the Union troops to hold the positions which they sought, and which they actually did carry, and in their retreat.

On Saturday the troops were all brought closely up to Centerville, and all needful preparations were made for the attack which was intended for the next day. Yesterday morning, therefore, the army marched, by two roads—Col. Richardson with his command taking the southern, which leads to Bull's Run, and Gen. Tyler the northern—rushing parallel to it a distance of about a mile and a half. The movement commenced at about 3 o'clock. I got up a little before 4, and found the long line of troops extending far out on either road. I took the road by which Hunter with his command, and Gen. McDowell and staff had gone, and pushed on directly for the front.

After going out about two miles, Colonel Hunter turned to the right—marching obliquely towards the Run, which he was to cross some four miles higher up and then come down upon the entrenched positions of the enemy on the other side. Col. Miles was left at Centerville and on the road, with reserves which he was to bring up whenever they might be needed. Gen. Tyler went directly forward, to engage the enemy in front, and send reinforcements to Col. Hunter whenever it should be seen that he was engaged. The road is hilly, like all the surface of this section. After going out about three miles, you come to a point where the road leading through a forest descends, when it proceeds by a succession of rising and falling knolls for a quarter of a mile, when it crosses a stone bridge, and then ascends by a steady slope to the heights beyond. At the top of this slope, the rebels had planted heavy batteries, and the woods below were filled with their troops and with concealed cannon.

We proceeded down the road to the first of the small knolls mentioned, when the whole column halted. The 30-pounder Parrott gun, which was a longer range than any other in the army, was planted directly in the road. Capt. Ayres' battery was stationed in the woods a little to the right. The 1st Ohio and 24 New York regiments were thrown into the woods in advance on the left. The 60th New York, the 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut regiments were ranged behind them, and the 2d Wisconsin was thrown into the woods on the right.

At about half-past six o'clock the 30-pounder threw two shells directly into the battery at the summit of the slope, on the opposite height, one of which, as I learned afterwards, struck and exploded directly in the midst of the battery, and occasioned the utmost havoc and confusion. After about half an hour Capt. Ayres threw ten or fifteen shot, and shell from his battery into the same place. But both failed to elicit any reply. Men could be seen moving about the opposite slope, but the batteries were silent.

An hour or so afterwards we heard three or four heavy guns from Col. Richardson's column at Bull's Run, and these were continued at intervals for two or three hours, but they were not answered, even by a single gun. It was very clear that the enemy intended to take his own time for paying his respects to us, and that he meant, moreover, to do it in his own way. Meantime we could hear in the distance the sound of Col. Hunter's artillery, clearing his way, and awaited with some impatience the sound of his cannon on the opposite heights.

Time wore along with occasional shots from our guns, as well as those of Col. Richardson's column, but without, in a single instance, receiving any reply.

At a little before 11 o'clock, the first Ohio and second New York, which were lying on the wood on the left, were ordered to advance. They did so—passing out of the road and climbing a fence into a wood opposite, which they had barely approached, however, when they were met by a tremendous discharge of a four gun battery, planted at the left in the woods, mainly for the purpose of sweeping the road perpendicularly and the open field on its right by which alone troops could pass forward to the opposite bank. They were staggered for a moment, and received orders to retire.

Capt. Ayres' battery (formerly Sherman's) was battery, and by twenty minutes of vigorous play upon it, silenced it completely.

At half-past 11 we heard Hunter's guns on the opposite height, over a mile to the right. He was answered by batteries there, and then followed the sharp, rattling volley of musketry, as their infantry became engaged. The firing was now incessant.

Hunter had come upon them suddenly, and formed his line of battle in an open field, at the right of the road. The enemy drew up to oppose him, but he speedily drove them to retreat and followed them with the greatest vigor and rapidity. Meaningless, for some hours previous, we had seen long lines of dense smoke rising from the roads leading from Manassas, and with the glass we could very clearly perceive that they were raised by the constant and steady stream of reinforcements, which continued to pour in nearly the whole day.

o'clock he had driven them out of the woods and across the road, which was the prolongation of that on which we stood. Here, by the side of their batteries, the rebels made a stand. They planted their flag directly in the road, and twice charged across it upon our men, but without moving them an inch. They were met by a destructive fire, and were compelled to fall still further back. Gradually the point of fire passed farther away, until the dense clouds of smoke which marked the progress of the combat were at least half a mile to the left of what had been the central position of the rebels.

It was now 2 1/2 o'clock. I was at the advanced point of the front of our column, some hundred rods beyond the woods, in which the few troops then there were drawn up. As I passed up the road the balls and shells from the enemy began to fall with more than usual rapidity. I did not see the point from which they came; but meeting Capt. Ayres, he said he was about to bring up his battery, supported by the Ohio Brigade, under Gen. Schenck, to repel a rumored attack of cavalry to outflank this column.

As I went forward he passed down. Gen. Schenck's Brigade was at once drawn up in the rear of Capt. Ayres' guns, which were planted on a knoll at the left, where a powerful body of rebels, with a heavy battery, came down from the direction of Bull's Run, and engaged this force with tremendous effect. I went to Centerville, sent off my dispatch, and started with all speed to return, intending to go with our troops upon what had been the hotly contested field, never doubting for a moment that it would remain in their hands. I had gone but a quarter of a mile when we met a great number of fugitives, and our carriage soon became entangled in a mass of baggage-wagons, the officer in charge of which told me it was useless to go in that direction, as our troops were retreating.

Not crediting the story, which was utterly inconsistent with what I had seen but a little while before, I continued to push on. I soon met Quartermaster Stetson, of the Fire Zouaves, who told me, bursting into tears, that his regiment had been utterly cut to pieces, that the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel were both killed, and that our troops had actually been repulsed. I still tried to proceed, but the advancing columns rendered it impossible, and I turned about.

Leaving my carriage, I went to a high point of ground I saw, by the dense cloud of dust which rose over the three roads by which the troops were retreating, and which I advanced, that they were all on the retreat. Sharp discharges of cannon in their rear indicated that they were being pursued. I waited half an hour or so, to observe the troops and batteries as they arrived, and then started for Washington. As I came past the hill on which the secessionists had their entrenchments less than a week ago, I saw our forces taking up positions for a defense if they should be assailed.

I hear nothing, on every side, but the warmest and heartiest commendation of our troops. The rebels did not, in a single instance, stand before them in a charge, and were shaken by every volley of their musketry. I do not intend to praise any one at the expense of another. The 69th (N. Y. Irish) fought with splendid and tireless courage. They charged batteries two or three times, and would have taken and held them but for the reinforcements which were coming and steadily poured in. Indeed, it was this fact alone, that the comparative success of the rebels is due. We had not over 26,000 men in action, the rest being held behind as reserves at Centerville, while the enemy must have numbered at least 60,000.

About a mile this side of Centerville a stampede took place among the teamsters and others, which threw everything into the most confusion, and inflicted some very serious injuries. Mr. Eaton, of Michigan, in trying to arrest the flight of some of these men, was shot by one of them, the ball taking effect in the hand. Quite a number of senators and members of the house were present at the battle.

## General McClellan to his Victorious Troops.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, WESTERN VIRGINIA, BATTERY, July 16th, 1861.

Soldiers of the Army of the West!

I am more than satisfied with you. You have annihilated two armies, commanded by educated and experienced soldiers, and entrenched in mountain fastnesses fortified at their leisure. You have taken five guns, twelve colors, fifteen hundred stand of arms, one thousand prisoners, including more than forty officers—one of the two commanders of the rebels is a prisoner, the other lost his life on the field of battle. You have killed more than two hundred and fifty of the enemy, who has lost all his baggage and camp equipment. All this has been accomplished with the loss of twenty brave men killed, and sixty wounded on your part.

You have proved that Union men, fighting for the preservation of our Government, are more than a match for our misdeeds and aching brethren; more than this; you have shown mercy to the vanquished. You have made long and arduous marches, often with insufficient food, frequently exposed to the inclemency of the weather. I have not hesitated to demand this of you, feeling that I could rely on your endurance, patriotism and courage.

In the future, I may have still greater demands to make of you; still greater sacrifices for you to offer; it shall be my care to provide for you to the extent of my ability; but I know, that by your valor and endurance, you will accomplish all that is asked.

Soldiers! I have confidence in you, and I trust you have learned to confide in me. Remember that discipline and subordination are qualities of equal value with courage.

I am proud to say that you have gained the highest reward that American troops can receive—the thanks of Congress, and the applause of our fellow citizens.

Geo. R. McCLELLAN, Major General U. S. A. Commanding.

PAYING THE WAY WITH GOLD.—The correspondent of the New York Herald who accompanied the advance army of the United States toward Manassas, before the retreat, writes thus:

This army is paying damages for the land it occupies as it passes along. To-day an assessment of damages in this neighborhood was made by the board of examining, and the amounts assessed were paid. One man, whose house was occupied as the headquarters of the commander of one of the divisions which was bivouacked upon his land, received three hundred and fifteen dollars. A neighbor, whose oat field and house were similarly occupied, received one hundred, and another one hundred and fifty dollars, all in gold. One of them was heard to say that he had not for a long time seen so much real money, and that he would willingly give all he had received to be allowed to go back to Manassas and tell about the Union army, and that it was not coming among them to ravish their women and destroy their property, and carry off their negroes, but to protect the people and pay their way in gold. His only fear was that if he went back to Manassas he would be impressed into the service of the rebel army, and either hung for receiving federal gold, or prevented from returning to his family.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

French and English governments are undoubtedly discussing question of our blockade, and propositions of some kind may be expected in a few weeks.

It is believed here that Johnston and his rebel forces will return from Manassas to the place which they formerly occupied. There is no doubt from reports of our scouts that a panic occurred among the rebel troops which prevented their pursuing our retreating forces, and that they retreated behind their entrenchments, at Manassas Junction.

Mr. Van Wyck, M. C. from New York, states that Mr. Ely, congressman from the Rochester district, is safe, but the news lacks confirmation.

It is ascertained that Griffin's battery of artillery lost seven men killed, and seven-teen wounded.

The bill appropriating \$1,500,000 to build an iron or steel clad ship or battery passed. Burnett, of Kentucky, and Richardson, of Illinois, had a personal altercation during a long, uninteresting debate.

Most vigorous measures are being adopted by the War Department for a thorough and complete reorganization of the army. Our old system will be changed to practical modes for better management of our forces by providing reliable officers. To this end the Secretary of War has issued general orders to-day that all officers of regiments will be subject to examination by board of officers to be appointed by the War Department, with the concurrence of commanders.

To-day nearly 60,000 men have been accepted, and at this moment are being marshaled into service all over the north.

The prompt appointment of General McClellan, who is now on his way here to command the grand army, has given unbounded satisfaction among the great enthusiasm among the soldiers.

The following additional wounded have been received at Georgetown: Second Wisconsin regiment, C. Dusing, J. B. Whitney, of Company K; G. B. Hyde, Company C; Sergeant Joseph W. Roberts, Company E, New York, July 24.

The subscription list of five million dollars loan on 60 days treasury notes at par floated up early this morning over three million dollars. It is supposed that the entire amount would be taken before the close of the day. The assistant treasurer did not urge the matter during the excitement of yesterday, and subscriptions since Monday noon have nearly all been voluntarily made.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Special to Commercial Advertiser.—The body of Col. Cameron of the 69th regiment and brother of the secretary of war, has not been recovered by the messenger sent for the wounded. He reports the rebel forces coming on. Our troops are only out as far as Ball's Cross roads. Large numbers of our scouts out in all directions.

A slave who escaped from the rebels says 90,000 rations were issued at Manassas, Sunday.

Special to the Tribune says, the report that the rebels shelled and burned Dudley Church, used as a hospital by our troops, is confirmed, as also the fact that the wounded found on the road were bayoneted by the rebels.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 24.

In convention this morning, Mr. Mass introduced a resolution to the effect that any change in the executive or government of the state by the present convention would not conduce to the welfare of Missouri. The resolution was strongly debated, and finally referred to a committee of seven chosen to report on the action this convention shall take. Had it not been taken on it, it would have been lost. After some other unimportant business, the convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

The convention is waiting for the report of the committee of seven, which represents every congressional district of the state, before taking any action. It will report to-morrow. The state government and executive will be reorganized. It is thought the present incumbent will be removed.

The city was a scene of great excitement last evening, at 11 o'clock, owing to pickets firing on an officer who passed them, not knowing they were there. He was not hit. The report got out that Jackson was approaching the city with a large force, which of course was entirely false.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Tribune's special.—Two negroes who were on the road near Manassas say they counted forty wagons filled with dead rebels.

PITTSBURG, July 24.

Gen. McClellan arrived to-night, amidst the firing of cannon, fireworks, and other demonstrations. An immense concourse met him at the depot, whence he was escorted by military, firemen and citizens at the Monongahela House, and introduced to the populace by Judge Shannon, when he made a felicitous acknowledgement, which received enthusiastic plaudits. He will leave in the 12 o'clock train eastward.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.

A special to the Memphis Argus from Richmond, 22d, says Gen. Beauregard commanded on the right at Manassas Junction, and Gen. Johnston on the left. Sherman's battery is captured. Beauregard's horse was shot from under him. Generals Barlow of Georgia and Bee of South Carolina are killed. The Lynchburg regiments are cut to pieces.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated Washington, July 24th, says: The Michigan Battery will lose about 100 men killed. The fate of the gallant Col. Wilcox is yet uncertain. More than half those previously reported missing came in yesterday, and I think the rest will return unless they are held as prisoners by the enemy. The second, third and fourth regiments are all right.

A PANIC ON THE OTHER SIDE.—The Federal scouts report that the rebels were seized with a little panic of their own, and retreated pell-mell inside their entrenchments at Manassas Junction, while our own forces were retreating from the field. This explains the astounding fact that they did not about Gen. McDowell's army and that Col. Einstein was enabled to go back to the field after the battle and bring off Burnside's Rhode Island battery. These wonders can hardly be explained in any other way. We trust that the report of the scouts is true. It is observable that the Confederates have not bragged much over their victory yet.—*Chicago Tribune.*

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

It is untrue that our troops have returned to Fairfax Court House. Our pickets extend only two miles beyond Alexandria. It is stated that the party to bring Colonel Cameron's body has found it, but this party has not yet returned.

Herald's Washington despatch says the route of the memorable 21st has virtually thrown the government back into the defense occupied three months ago. No more offensive operations from this city need be expected before fall. The severe lesson of Sunday has induced the president and the members of the cabinet to entrust General Scott heretofore with the absolute control of military matters.

The secretary of war has accepted a regiment of cavalry raised in St. Louis. They will be mustered into service August 1st. All letters accepting regiments, written since the battle of Bull's Run, contained the following language: Your regiment is accepted, with the distinct understanding that this department will revoke the commissions of all officers who may not prove competent for command.

World's special.—Prof. Lowe made a balloon reconnaissance to-day, near Fall's Church. He reports that the enemy are largely encamped between Fairfax and Centerville. In coming down he landed between the enemy's pickets and ours, and came near being caught.

Other rebel prisoners were brought in to-day, among them Col. Bartlett of the 5th Mississippi regiment.

Times' special.—A letter received in Washington to-day from Washington says the mortality among the rebels was greater than on our side.

It is now ascertained that our loss will not exceed eight hundred.

Col. Tyrrell of Kentucky, serving on Schenck's staff, was not killed as reported. His horse was shot under him. He suffered a severe contusion of the hip.

A young man named John Bradley, studying for the ministry, and a son of a wealthy citizen of Columbus were arrested this evening by the provost marshal, as spies taking information to Manassas. The evidence against them is almost positive.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

The alteration in the house to-day between Representatives Richardson and Burnett have led to a conference between the friends of the parties with a view of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

HARPER'S FERRY, July 24.

Gen. Johnston's force of 42,000 men before his march to Manassas, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Col. Stewart's cavalry went to Berryville to observe the movement of Gen. Patterson's column. The rest of the cavalry went with Gen. Johnston. They had at Winchester 67 pieces of artillery. Gen. Wise has been recalled. It was said, with his troops from western Virginia. Gen. Beauregard did it in opposition to Gen. Lee's advice.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

BOSTON, July 23.

A circular from Secretary Chase, asking a loan of \$7,000,000 from Boston banks for 60 days, at 6 per cent interest, is being responded to. Yesterday several of the banks subscribed some \$150,000 each, while others concur.

NEW YORK, July 23.

Times Despatch.—I have very reliable information that the regiments that were most demoralized in sudden flight will be disbanded or reorganized so as to give them efficient officers.

GEORGETOWN, July 24.

A telegram has been received saying Col. Corcoran is a prisoner at Manassas, and slightly wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Tribune's Despatch.—Caleb Lyon presented to Mrs. Lincoln, last evening, a fine, white, wrought silk flag, captured by the Zouaves from a Louisiana regiment. The flag was 6 or 7 feet long and had a embroidered cotton ball, with name of regiment.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

House.—Mr. Richardson, rising to a personal explanation, said that the remarks he made yesterday were entirely without premeditation. If, in the heat of the debate, he had wounded the feelings of any gentleman, he regretted it. If he had abused the courtesy of the house, he made his humble acknowledgments. This statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion he had been led into a personal controversy, and he went further than he intended.

Mr. Burnett was not in his seat during the explanation.

FORRESTER MONROE, July 24.

Important recognitions are taking place to-day of which I shall say more to-morrow.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.

A special despatch to the Courier, dated Lynchburg, July 23d, says the rebels captured 63 cannon, 25,000 stand of arms, 1,200 horses and all the stores and provisions, valued at \$1,000,000. A buggy and epaulettes marked "Gen. Scott" were captured. Rebel loss reported to be 250 killed, and 1,000 wounded. The 4th Alabama regiment suffered severely, as did Wade Hampton's legion.

Another despatch says the confederate loss is 2,000, and the federals 15,000 killed. The number wounded and taken prisoners is not known. Two members of congress are prisoners.

The Journal says that a Kentuckian escaped from Pensacola arrived here, and says there are only 6,000 before Fort Pickens, and that they are miserably fed and clothed, receiving no pay since March.

Large numbers have died of typhoid fever, and there have been many desertions; almost entire force were disgraced and would return home if they could.

The camp of State Guard at Mildrough's Hill was abandoned yesterday and the arms returned to this city; also camp of State Guard at Cynthiana.

The 26th Indiana regiment at New Albany is now full and officer has arrived to muster troops into the service.

Gov. Jackson of Missouri is at Memphis. He made a speech wherein he said 10,000 troops could readily be raised to do battle for the south if they could get arms. He had left 25,000 or 30,000 men under Ben. McCulloch and Price, who had marched on Springfield the day of his departure, with view of attacking Siegel's force. By this time the attack has doubtless been made. The governor is quite sanguine of redeeming the state from Lincoln's despotism, but desired the co-operation of Tennessee and other southern states by way of expediting the matter. Kentucky deserters from Camp Boone in Tennessee state that they were required to take the oath to support the con-

stitution of the confederacy and serve 3 years and invade Kentucky any time the presiding officers should see proper.

Large government building with navy yard inclosure has been burned.

DETROIT, July 25.

Col. Stockton of this State has authority from the War Department to raise four independent regiment for the war. There are three regiments partly organized, the officers of which now in Camp Instruction are expected that they will be put on war footing at once. The 1st Michigan regiment composed of three months volunteers return home to be reorganized for three years.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 25.

Flour receipts 9,866 bbls. Market active and a shade firmer. Sales 12,000 bbls at 54.05 super state, 4.204.25 extra do., 3.804.05 super western, 4.154.50 common to medium extra western. Canadian a little firmer. Sales at 3.804.35 super, 4.154.70 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady, 2.404.30.

Wheat receipts 176,800 bu. Market a shade firmer. 9,000 bu. at 90a98d Milwaukee club, 1.14 winter red western, 80a92 Chicago spring, 1.20 white Ind.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.

Flour less active and drooping. Wheat active, but closes lower. Sales 30,000 bu. at 70a71d for No. 2, and 7a78 for No. 1 in store. Closing at 71a77 with fair demand. Receipts of flour 1,700, wheat 62,000 bu.

A STRANGE CASE OF SUICIDE.—Coroner James was summoned yesterday to the town of Proviso to hold an inquest upon the body of a man calling himself Harry Rock, who had committed suicide.

From the evidence before the coroner's jury it appeared that the deceased was insane. He was always a very methodical man, and even in his death betrayed the habit of passion.

He went into a grove some distance from the house, where some graves, and there proceeded in his usual methodical manner to make arrangements for the termination of his own life. Having constructed upon the ground, near the fence, an oblong box of boards, he placed therein a bed of hay, with a pillow of hazel brush and leaves. The box, at the foot, enclosed a small tree. Over the head, at an elevation of some five feet, was placed a transverse bar, one end supported by a stake driven in the ground, the other by the fence. To this bar was attached a rope with a noose, just low enough to allow the man's head to rest near his pillow in the novel coffin.

Having made these arrangements he deliberately placed his neck in the noose, laid himself down in the box and attempted to blow out his brains with a pistol. Containing only a charge of shot, the weapon did not do the deed, but the rope did, and he died of strangulation.

The deceased was a Swede, about fifty-two years of age, and made his first appearance in Proviso about four months ago. He came to the house of Mr. Ferris Granger, a farmer, and proposed to work for him for his board if he would keep him as long as he lived. His appearance and conduct indicated a quiet, sober and unoffending person. Mr. Granger acceded to the condition.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE FATE OF YOUNG GRAHAM.—The community which has felt so much interest in the fate of Mr. Warren M. Graham, wounded at the battle of Hainesville, will be pained to learn that fears are entertained that he cannot recover. We learn that information has been received that mortification has supervened in the case of his wounds, and therefore his life is despaired of. Contributions have been made to bring him home.—*Free Democrat.*

Accounts from Baltimore say that Henry Winter Davis is in the field as a candidate for United States Senator, in place of Kennedy, whose term expires in 1863.

REVIVAL IN THE ARMY.—A gentleman, who has corresponded with us, has handed fifty regiments at the seat of war, states that a thorough religious revival is spreading through the army.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.







